

Germans Make 3-Mile Gain at Heavy Cost; American Marines Smash Forward

Mother Ship With U-Boat Is Sighted by Rio Survivors

Gray Vessel of 6,000 Tons Followed Submarine After Steamship Was Sunk

U. S. Transport Fire Beats Off Raider

No Trace of Crews of American Steamer and Schooner Reported Destroyed

German submarines operating off the Atlantic coast are accompanied by a mother ship, according to the eye witness testimony of members of the crew of the Pinar del Rio, sunk off the Virginia Capes on Saturday. For the first time so far as is known since the U-boat raiders reached this side one of them got within gun range of an American transport yesterday. This occurred, members of the crew of a Brazilian freight ship say, seventy-five miles off the coast, early in the morning. They further say that the transport fired five shots at the submarine before she submerged or was sunk—they do not know which. It also was learned yesterday that the same U-boat that sank the Pinar del Rio accounted for an American ship and schooner. No trace has yet been found of their crews.

"Mother Ship" of U-Boats Sighted By Rio Survivors

NORFOLK, Va., June 10.—Survivors of the American freighter Pinar del Rio arriving here today from Manteo, N. C., said the German submarine which sank their vessel 110 miles northeast of Cape Henry last Saturday morning after a stern chase of more than an hour, was accompanied by a large steamer which they believed to be a "mother" ship. They also asserted that after their vessel was sent down by gunfire, the submarine sank two American sailing vessels. Walter C. Burrows, first assistant engineer of the Pinar del Rio, described the craft with the submersible as a vessel of about 6,000 gross tons, with a single funnel amidship. She was painted gray and stood some two or three miles in the offing while the submarine fired six shots at the American craft. The survivors said the sailing craft went down, the submarine signalled the vessel in international code, "Follow me," and the mother ship and her consort steamed away. According to survivors, the first of the sailing craft was the schooner, and the second was a ship, while the second was a schooner. They knew nothing as to the fate of the two crews, but asserted the men were permitted to take to the small boats, as were the captain and thirty-three men of the Rio's crew.

Navy Seeks Trace Of Strange Ship Off Cape Cod Coast

BOSTON, June 10.—Naval intelligence officers were searching the coast off Cape Cod to-night in an effort to locate the identity of a steamer which was sighted off the coast of Cape Cod yesterday. The steamer was reported to have been seen in several Cape Cod towns and was said to be a "strange ship." The steamer was reported to have been seen in several Cape Cod towns and was said to be a "strange ship." The steamer was reported to have been seen in several Cape Cod towns and was said to be a "strange ship."

Sea "Tank" Used By Italians at Pola

LONDON, June 10.—"According to Vienna newspapers received here," says the Central News correspondent at Amsterdam, "the Italians used a sea 'tank' during their last attack on Pola, Austria's naval base on the Adriatic. The boat was 40 feet long, 6 feet wide and propelled by electricity. "There is an endless rotary chain around the vessel fitted with barbs which cut nets and other obstacles like the land tanks. The vessel has two torpedo tubes."

U. S. to Have 25,000,000 Ton Trade Fleet

Merchant Marine in 1920 To Be Greatest in History, Says Hurley

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 10.—America in 1920, will have a merchant marine of 25,000,000 deadweight tons, Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, declared here to-night in an address giving the most complete statement of the nation's shipbuilding programme which has yet been made public. He was speaking to the graduates of Notre Dame University. This great commerce fleet, Mr. Hurley said, the largest ever assembled in the history of the world, and involving the expenditure of more than \$5,000,000,000, will link the United States to South and Central America by weekly steamer service which will enable the Latin-American countries to utilize their unlimited natural resources in the freest competition with other nations. It also will bridge the Pacific for the transportation of the products of Japan, Russia, China, Australia and the Orient, and will continue to promote America's trade with Europe.

Will Serve Humanity

And, with it all, he added, American ships "will serve humanity loyally and unselfishly on the same principles of liberty and justice which brought about the establishment of this Republic. "The vast merchant fleet we are building," said Mr. Hurley, "must become the greatest instrument of international probity, honesty and square dealing at the close of the war. It must become the vast and vital machine whereby America will prevent the oppression of the weak by the strong. The crushing of right by might."

Mr. Hurley said he and Director General Schwab of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, expected the shipping output this year to exceed 3,000,000 deadweight tons, while next year the nation's tremendous new shipbuilding industry will be capable of turning out 13,518,000 deadweight tons, more than Great Britain, heretofore the greatest builder of ships, has completed in any five years of her history.

"It was before the formation of the present shipping board," Mr. Hurley continued, "that Secretary McAdoo insisted that our nation's shipbuilding industry must in the future be done by an interest having boundless resources, an interest that has a single purpose—the welfare of the United States as a whole. Obviously, there is but one such interest, and that is the government of the United States."

1,400 Ships on June 1
"On the first of June we had increased the American-built tonnage to over 3,600,000 deadweight tons of shipping. This gives us a total of more than 1,400 ships, with an approximate total deadweight tonnage of 7,800,000 tons now under the control of the United States Shipping Board."

"In round numbers, and from all sources we have added to the American flag since our war against Germany began, nearly 4,500,000 tons of shipping. We are adding to this tonnage rapidly, and I do not believe I am overoptimistic in saying that our tonnage output will continue to increase until before this year closes we will be turning out a half million tons each month. "Our programme calls for the building of 1,856 passenger, cargo, refrigeration ships and tankers, ranging from 5,000 to 12,000 tons each, with an aggregate deadweight of 13,000,000. Exclusive of these, we have 245 completed vessels, taken over from foreign and domestic owners, which are being completed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. These will aggregate a total deadweight tonnage of 1,715,000. "This makes a total of 2,011 vessels, exclusive of tugs and barges, which are being built and will be put on the seas by the Emergency Fleet Corporation in the course of carrying out the present programme, with an aggregate deadweight tonnage of 14,715,000. "Five billion dollars will be required to finish our programme for 1918, 1919 and 1920, but the expenditure of this enormous sum will give to the American people the greatest merchant fleet ever assembled in the history of the world, aggregating 25,000,000 tons."

Fight to Make Nation Dry Is Renewed

Prohibitionists Back Senator Jones's Substitute for Randall Amendment

Wilson and Hoover Opposition Ignored

Point to 3 to 1 Vote in Upper and 2-3 Majority in Lower House

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune) WASHINGTON, June 10.—Prospects of an almost bone dry country—with a little wine for sale, but no beer, and positively no distilled liquor—loomed up today when the dry lobby got vigorously behind an amendment proposed by Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, which is offered as a substitute for the Randall amendment adopted by the House, but opposed by President Wilson and Food Administrator Hoover.

The Jones amendment meets all the objections made by the President and Mr. Hoover. The "orgy of drunkenness" feared by Mr. Hoover as the logical result of the Randall amendment is prevented by a flat prohibition of the sale, transportation or furnishing of distilled liquors during the period of the war. The amendment also forbids, as did the Randall amendment, the use of "food, fruits, food materials or feeds" for the making of wine or beer. So the Jones amendment actually includes everything provided by the Randall amendment, already approved by the House, and goes further in that it prevents the sale of distilled liquor.

Means Bone-Dry Nation
The practical effect of it, as pointed out by the dry lobby to-day, would be that the supply of beer in the country would be exhausted in a few months, whereupon only the rather scanty supply of wine here—this not being a heavy wine drinking country—would soon disappear before the combined onslaught of whiskey and beer drinkers, added in their thirst for alcohol to the minority of wine drinkers. Then there would be nothing left to drink, except the two or three years' supply of distilled liquor, the sale, transportation or even "furnishing" of which would be prohibited by law. A bone-dry country would result.

No provision is made in the amendment for reimbursing the holders of the huge whiskey stocks in the country. The many millions made by the advance in price of distilled liquors may well view the amendment with alarm, should it be enacted without change.

Dry Senators Confident
Dry Senators to-day were confident the amendment would pass. They pointed to the three-to-one vote by which the House passed the amendment referring the question to the states as adopted by the Senate. Flushed with victory, the drys are not content to wait the slow process of the state-by-state ratification, especially since it is apparent that the states are not ratifying the amendment with the speed for which they had hoped.

They say the Senate will without question approve the amendment by a large majority and the House will yield to the change made from the Randall amendment. An there is a prohibition of more than two-thirds in the House and only a majority is required in either house to pass this amendment, their hopes seem to be well founded.

As to the constitutionality of the proposed prohibition amendment, the drys are not so sure. Most of them say there is no doubt about the power of Congress to do anything in the time of a war measure, but some dry Senators are not so sure.

After last week's decision by the Supreme court that the child labor law was unconstitutional because it interfered with state rights, I am not so sure," said one dry Senator to-night. "However, it is worth a trial."

Text of Jones Amendment
Following is the text of the Jones amendment:

Provided, that, from and after the date of the approval of this act and during the continuance of the present war it shall be unlawful to sell, furnish or transport distilled spirits for beverage purposes, and no distillery, still, or other apparatus for the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes, and the President is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe any and all rules and regulations deemed necessary to carry the foregoing provisions into effect, and any one who wilfully violates any of the foregoing provisions or any rule or regulation made to carry the same into effect shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue and all other officers of the United States shall have all the power for the enforcement of the foregoing provisions which is conferred by law for the enforcement of the existing laws relating to the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors under the revenue laws of the United States or otherwise.

Bulgaria and Turkey In New Teuton Pact

LONDON, June 10.—German newspapers which have reached London report the entry of Bulgaria and Turkey into the German-Austrian alliance as an accomplished fact. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says the treaty with Bulgaria includes a number of financial and commercial provisions under which Bulgaria is liable to supply all German requirements of coal and copper from Serbian mines lying within territory actually occupied by the Bulgarian army, and also to construct a canal leading from the Danubian narrows at the iron gates to the Bulgarian frontier. As compensation Bulgaria has been promised the valley of the Morava and a common frontier with Austria-Hungary.

45 Objectors Sentenced to 25-Year Term

Nearly All Are Mennonites; Court Martial Wanted Life Term

SAN ANTONIO, June 10.—Sentences of life imprisonment were imposed by a court martial to-day upon forty-five conscientious objectors who had refused to wear army uniforms. The sentence was reduced to twenty-five years each by Brigadier General J. P. O'Neil, who reviewed the records. General O'Neil designated the Fort Leavenworth, Kan., prison as the place of confinement. The men will be sent there immediately. They are nearly all from Oklahoma and members of the Mennonite faith. Some of the Mennonites have refused to bear arms, but donned the uniform and accepted the non-combatant units. The men who were tried refused to put on the uniforms and refused to work in any capacity connected with the army. The trials were held Friday and Saturday and no evidence was offered by the defence beyond the statement of the men were of a faith objecting to physical warfare. None of the defendants offered any explanation of the failure to obey the command to put on uniforms.

Cases of Objectors Will Be Passed On By Military Board

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Other factors than refusal to wear the army uniform are assumed here to be involved in the cases of the forty-five so-called conscientious objectors sentenced to long terms of imprisonment to-day at Camp Travis. War Department officials say otherwise the punishment meted out would be extremely severe. Disloyal propaganda among camp mates and other such offenses might have been involved. It is recalled that one of the first objectors brought before a court martial was sentenced to death on account of such factors, though the sentence was modified when brought to the department for final review.

Send an American Army to Russia, King Demands in Senate Resolution

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune) WASHINGTON, June 10.—An American army to cooperate with the armies of Japan and China in repelling German inroads into Russia was proposed by Senator William H. King, of Utah, Democrat, in a resolution introduced in the Senate to-day and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

The resolution proposes also that a commission be sent to Russia by the United States "to overcome and neutralize German propaganda in Russia, and to aid in Russia's economic, industrial and political freedom."

The text of the resolution follows: "Whereas, the people of Russia, after centuries of political servitude, are finally about to realize their aspirations for liberty and the constitution of a federal republic, and

"Whereas, the innate sense of justice, desire for public order and the community life of the Russian people promise a sound moral basis for the institutions of liberty and the equal rights of man under the law as incorporated in a republican form of government, and

"Whereas, it is the traditional policy and the interest of the United States of America to promote and protect the progress of liberty and the principles of democracy as incorporated in republican institutions, and

Enemy Pays Big Price for Every Yard

Germans Hurl Fresh Divisions at Centre in Drive for Compiègne

Seek to Nip Allies in New Salient

Line May Sway Backward and Forward for Days; French Confident

By Wilbur Forrest

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune) WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, June 10 (afternoon).—Every additional hour of the battle raging between Montdidier and Compiègne emphasizes the intense character of the fighting, wherein the enemy is constantly hurling fresh divisions. The Germans appear to be striking with the greatest blows in the centre with the apparent object of Compiègne, on the Oise River, in an effort to pinch off the Allied salient which would thus be formed.

Heavy concentrations of troops in the vicinity of Roye are being used as feeders for units, which must constantly be withdrawn on account of losses. Every report tells of enormous German losses. The French artillery is doing the bloodiest execution. An idea of the fierceness of the combat is shown at the village of Courcelles on the French left, which, though now a mere stone heap, is one of the most hotly contested points on the entire line. Taken and re-taken many times, it remains in French hands at noon to-day.

Line May Sway for Days

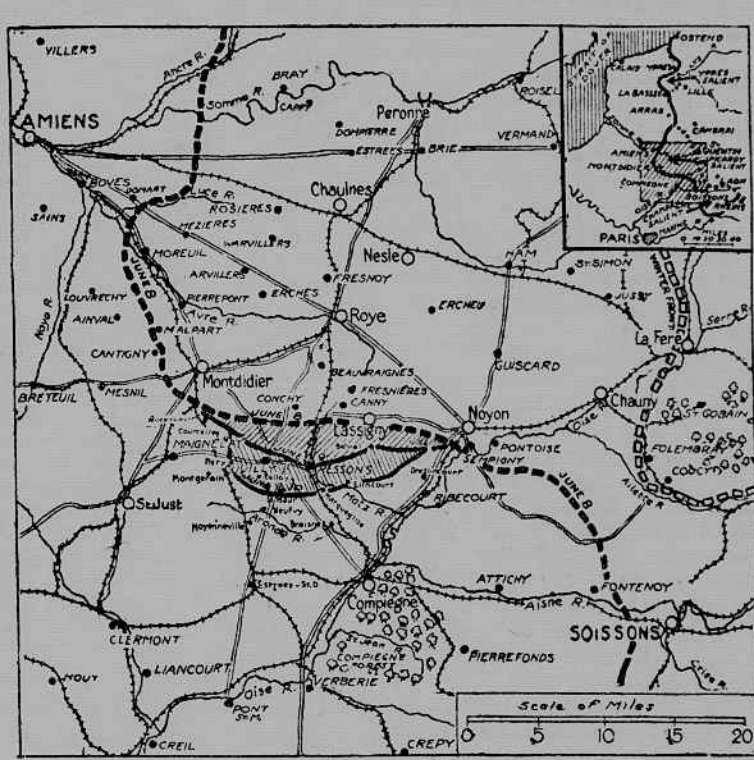
There will be the heaviest of fighting. Perhaps for many days the line will move backward and forward and anxious moments arise. But the confidence among the French defenders is absolute. The battle is yet young; the Allied commander in chief is playing his cards with care. The world can await his play with confidence also.

Perhaps the fiercest fighting of 1918 has been raging since just before daybreak yesterday on the 35-kilometre front, between Montdidier and Noyon.

The earlier stages of the battle having already created a salient formed by two irregular lines reaching down to the Marne, from Soissons to Compiègne.

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PROGRESS OF THE NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE



The shaded areas show the German gains in the first two days of their offensive west of the Oise River. It will be noted that the French are holding strongly to the flanks, while in the centre the enemy has gone ahead more rapidly. The small inset map shows the relation of the new drive to the whole front.

700,000 Men Sent Abroad, Says Baker

Secretary Gives New Figures in Speech to Departing "Blue Devils"

WASHINGTON, June 10.—More than 700,000 American soldiers have gone overseas to carry back to France the encouragement and assistance which America might see with their own eyes in their persons the kind of men who have written a new page in the record of human heroism and success. "You were named in this country. The hearts of our people went out to you and to your people. "As the embodiment of the determination, the courage and the heroism of France you have been accepted and received. Nearly all of you, I am told, are battle-scarred veterans. You are members of an army which has never known defeat, and you are representatives of a people who would rather die than not be free. "You are going back to your own country—still, thank God, your own. And when you get there you will find that the small beginning of our army which you left there has grown into a mighty manifestation. When you left France, the American army was there in small representation, but now more than 700,000 Americans have sailed from their shore to carry back to your army and your people the encouragement and the assistance which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought to America in the early and struggling days of American freedom."

Learning Art of War
"They are there learning from you, emulating the virtues which you exemplify, learning the art of war as you have learned it, in the hard school of strenuous experience. They and you are about to accomplish the great victory which will forever set a stamp of mankind's approval upon the true theory of civilization."

Build New Civilization
"Instead of believing in more physical force, instead of divorcing the things of a material character from their moral intent and purpose, we are collecting now for the children of men everywhere a civilization which will rest on moral foundations."

"I trust you will have a safe and pleasant journey home. I know where your hearts are. They are in the trenches where danger lies. No doubt many of you will return to those exhilarating and ennobling experiences which soldiers have."

"I trust when this great war ends each of you will be active and well to the world."

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U. S. Marines Push Forward Nearly a Mile

Renew Attack Near Chateau Thierry on Front of 600 Yards

(By The Associated Press) WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 10.—The United States marines attacked the Germans after daybreak this morning and penetrated the German lines for about two-thirds of a mile on a 600-yard front in the Belleau Wood, northwest of Chateau Thierry.

The Germans now hold only the northern fringe of the wood. The Americans captured two machine-guns, which are the largest pieces yet taken by them.

It is expected that one will be sent to Washington and the other to Annapolis.

Major Edward D. Cole, commanding the machine gun battalion, captured several German stragglers during the early stages of the attack. Numerous machine guns, it is believed, will be rounded up in the woods.

The 9th and 23d regiments of infantry, comprising what is known as the Syracuse Brigade, hold the ground on the right of the marines at the point on the front nearest Paris. This is the second time the Syracuse Brigade has held the point on the line nearest the capital, the former occasion being at the offensive, when the Allies were still falling back and the 9th and 23d went in at Coulomb, for a short time. The 23d captured machine guns on June 6, while supporting the attack by the marines.

PARIS, June 10.—French and American troops have gained ground near Bussieres, seven and a half miles northwest of Chateau Thierry, on the Champagne battlefield, the French War Office announced to-day.

The text of the part of the statement dealing with this sector of the front follows:

"Between the Rivers Ourcq and Marne French forces repulsed several German attacks east of Vinly. Continuing their progress in the region of Bussieres French and American troops gained ground, brought up to 250 the number of prisoners taken and captured 30 machine guns."

American Soldiers Dominate Adversaries

PARIS, June 10.—The French government to-night issued the following statement respecting the American troops: "With strong will and irresistible activity the American troops continue absolutely to dominate the adversaries they oppose. Detailed operations which are frequent northwest of Chateau Thierry have an importance which, thanks to the liaison existing between the two armies, is of the highest degree and the results of which have already been felt."

Foe Is Held On Flanks, Forges on In Centre

Captures Mery, Belloy and St. Maur in Hardest Fighting of War

Extreme Advance 5 Miles in 2 Days

Teutons Throw 20 Divisions Into Battle Between Montdidier and Noyon

The new offensive is proving less of a success for the enemy than the three previous drives.

The French are yielding ground slowly. All dispatches emphasize the unprecedented losses of the Germans.

On the two flanks the line has been held firmly. On the west, south of Montdidier, there has been most furious fighting, but little change in the line. The ruined village of Courcelles changed hands several times, being held by the French at last report. In the same way on the east, southwest of Noyon, the foe found his way barred.

The enemy advance was thus "canalized" to the centre of the line attack. Here, about midway between the centre and the west flank, he scored his greatest gains of the day, moving forward about three miles and capturing Mery, Belloy and St. Maur. In the centre, around Ressons-sur-Matz, where the Germans made most progress the first day of the offensive, the movement yesterday was slowed up, although more rapid than on the flanks.

The German gain for the two days is about five miles at the point of extreme depth.

Details now at hand show the Germans used the heaviest concentration at the beginning of the drive that has been seen so far. Twenty divisions were thrown forward, with probably an equal number held just in the rear to be passed through the lines as replacement forces by the von Hutier "leap-frogging" method.

The Allies were fully prepared and held strong positions. The artillery fired for hours on masses of men, inflicting losses which prisoners say were enormous. In the end the defenders had to fall back slowly before the weight of numbers, but they fought every foot of the way and added to the mounting enemy losses.

Correspondents say more severe fighting probably never was seen before in the whole war.

United States marines advanced two-thirds of a mile on a 600-yard front in an attack in Belleau Wood, northwest of Chateau Thierry, this morning. They captured two machine throwers. The Americans in the Montdidier region have not yet been engaged in the new German offensive, which rages just to the southeast.

German Advance Slower and Made At Terrible Cost

By Arthur S. Draper (Special Cable to The Tribune) LONDON, June 10.—To-day's news of the second phase of the drive for Paris is even more encouraging than yesterday. Though being attacked with great violence, the French are resisting with a stubbornness that the German hordes have been unable to break thus far. The last twenty-four hours resulted in comparatively little change, the French centre withdrawing slightly and the wings holding with steadiness that spells big losses for the enemy, who attacked in wave formation. Without the advantage of sur-